

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—N^o 1092.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a Half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,
Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced, on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious—He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hoffler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayville, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorseys' Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices, with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-ORLEANS,

A quantity of Jamaica spirits, Sugar and Fish, which they will sell on the following terms, viz:

4th proof spirits by the hhd. \$2 per gall.

—barrel \$2 12 cts. do.

Sugar by the barrel or cwt. 22cts. pr. lb.

—smaller quantity 25 cts.

Fish, as usual.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1806. 2w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons who may have any claims against the estate of Edmund Fair, dec., to bring them forward as quick as possible, properly attested, in order that provision may be made to discharge the same, and all persons that are in debt to said estate are hereby requested to come forward immediately and make payment to

JAMES FAIR, Adm'r.

SAM'L. BLAIR, Esq.

Nov. 8, 1806. 3. 50.

I WILL GIVE 15 3d

PER pound, in cash, for clean combed Hog's Bristles at my shop, at the corner of Short and Cross Streets, where I carry on the BRUSH making business. The bristles being scalded is of no injury to them. I will carry on the Wheel and Chair making business as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Nov. 10, 1806. w. 1st Feb.

MACBEAN'S, LATE (WINTER'S) MILLS,

Near the Mouth of Tate's Creek, HAVE undergone considerable repairs, and are now in good order to undertake MERCHANT or COUNTRY WORK.

Their excellent MILLS are too well known to need any observations, and Mr. James McCall, who is an experienced Miller, will give constant attendance, in order to give every satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Joel Boling, at the SAW-MILL, will generally have a stock of PLANK, on hand to supply Boats going down the River or others.

A quantity of WHEAT, is wanted to purchase—Good encouragement will be given to a BOAT-BUILDER, who will undertake to build on the shares. For terms apply to James McCall at the Grist-Mill, or to

W. MACBEAN,

at the Madison HEMP SPINNING FACTORY, on Silver Creek, where a quantity of UNDRESSED FLAX is wanted.

Letters left at J. & D. Macouns in Lexington, or at Thos. C. & G. Howards, Richmond, will be attended to.

Nov. 10, 1806. 6t.

LOST

ABOUT two weeks ago, between Col. Hart's and Mrs. Beck's School, or borrowed from them, the first volume of Pinkerton's Geography—whenever may find it, will by returning it to Col. Hart's or Mrs. Beck's, con-

fer a great favor.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the

Lending, making, and framing of

Looking Glasses; He will also have an elegant assortment of

Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of

EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

21 A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE,

147 1-4 Acres of land, whereon

I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, a negro house, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 60 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the flock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806. 1f.

22 RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of figures and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

32 FOR SALE,

A very excellent WAGGON, with five Geers and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to forward any person from the

affidavit or title to a piece of

land, entered in the name of Charles Morehead, and patented to the same, of

203 acres, in Montgomery county, as I purchased the same of him, and paid for the same, sometime about the year 1801, and some time after that time he died, and his representatives refuse to make a title to me for the same.

Weatherby Smith Sen.

October 14, 1806. SWJC

23 RICHARD BARRY,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS commenced busines in the shop

lately occupied by Mr. N. Prentiss near

Mr. Wilson's Inn. He has on hand a

very handsome assortment of Boots and

Shoes. As to prices, he will only say

that he will sell as low as he can afford;

but he will promise sincerely to do GOOD WORK in the newest fashion and at a

short notice.

Edmd. & Anderson Searcy.

October 16, 1806.

24 WILL BE SOLD

IN Lexington, on the 25th of November

the full bred horses

25 ALBERT AND REGULUS,

raised by Col. John Hoskins of Virginia,

for which a long credit will be al-

lowed, by giving bond with approved

securities. The terms to be made known

fully on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM HOSKINS.

Oct. 30.

26 A COURSE of Lectures on the The-

ory and Practice of

MEDICINE,

in the Transylvania University, will

commence on the third Monday of the

present month.

JAS. FISHBACK, P. M.

October 3, 1806.

27 TAKEN UP by Nathan Burrows,

living in Lexington, one bay horse, six

years old, fifteen and one half hands high,

hind neart white—appraised to 50

dollars.

CH. HUMPHREY.

Nov. 5, 1806.

28 Blank Deeds

FOR SALE HERE.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his

friends and the publick in general,

that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on

Main Street, opposite the Cour-

thouse, at the sign of

THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepared to accommo-

date Travellers, and others who may

please to call on him, in the best man-

ner. He is well provided with a

variety of the best liquors his Bed-

ding and other accommodations will

be furnished equal to any in the

Western Country. His Stable is

well supplied with Hay, Oats, and

Corn, and his Ostler particularly at-

tentive, and careful. Those who

are so obliging as to call on him, may

rest assured that they shall receive

the greatest attention, and every ex-

ertion will be made to make their

situation agreeable. Private par-

ties may be accommodated with a

room undisturbed by the bustle of a

tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

31 FOR SALE,

A LIKELY young

NEGRO WOMAN,

well acquainted with house work—en-

quire of the Printer.

1st August, 1806.

WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and

the publick in general, that he carries on

the

Coopering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr.

Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Ran-

kin, Main-street,

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT appears then that Kentucky was not the only place, in which the Yazoo company attempted to exert their corrupt influence—their abortive efforts to excite insurrection and commit the peace of the United States, are therefore unjustly and maliciously attributed to the citizens of Kentucky, who were with a zeal and firmness becoming freemen, and in open day, pursuing their birth-right claim to self-government. It is to those transactions, produced by the citizens of other states, that we can readily trace, much of the information developed and distorted by the Editors of the Western World. It is extremely proper that the history of those transactions should be known, and constantly kept in view, and we shall thereby be enabled to account for many of those mysterious circumstances, which are ill understood by our highly illumined Editors. The lapse of sixteen years, must necessarily have thrown a veil over the feeble, but insidious attempts of those who were concerned either in Cox's or the Yazoo projects. The writer of this essay has been induced to give this slight sketch of those occurrences, from his own recollection of their existence; the details, if necessary to be known, he leaves to others, who may be better informed. He never was apprised with the smallest degree of certainty who were the leading persons in our state who had yielded in any measure to the overtures of Cox or O'Fallon, but he knew several of the subordinate officers. The Editors of the Western World having continually interwoven the several occurrences of those distant periods, it will be necessary to separate them, and examine carefully the circumstances attending each. Let us then in the course of our enquiries, first advert to the history of the transactions attendant on our struggles for a separation from Virginia—secondly, to the circumstances attending those projects which have just been spoken of—and thirdly, let us trace the various efforts made by the citizens of Kentucky, to obtain the free and undisturbed use of the western waters. With respect to the first branch of our enquiry, it is hoped that enough has been said, to convince any reasonable mind, of the falsity of the charge exhibited against the persons implicated. The second part of the enquiry, offers a considerable range of observation and reflection. It is to those transactions we may resort to account for the direful and momentous conspiracies, unfolded by the calumniators of Brown, Wilkinson, Sebastian and others. Those gentlemen it seems have not yet been charged with a participation in those conspiracies, in addition to the crimes already imputed to them. It is reserved for the spotless and Lynx-eyed Humphrey to discover who were associated with the projectors of those attempts. He may pursue the threads of conspiracy until they break, or he againt entangles himself in a net of his own weaving. To the venom and malice of his family associates, is left this odious task, they can torture even a praiseworthy act into conspiracies, plots and treasons. But for justice sake Fellow Citizens, let us not be led blindfold to the condemnation of our innocent and well deserving citizens, by the confused and incoherent stories of conspiracies brought before us in clouds of darkness and mystery. Taking it for granted that there were attempts highly criminal, made by the Yazoo company and others, to alienate the inhabitants of Kentucky, from their hard earned residence, and to induce them to seek in the savage wilds of the Yazoo, a more flattering abode. Suppose the delusive picture drawn by the faithless O'Fallon should have had charms sufficient to entice the unwary Kentuckians, would it not be cruel and unjust in the excess to attribute to them a treasonable intent. However, improper it might have been to countenance the projects of those land speculators, it certainly constitutes a crime of infinitely less magnitude than an attempt to commit the sovereignty of Kentucky, with the peace of the Union, by a transfer of the government of the District to Spain. Take away the magic sound of armies and troops, and suppose a collection of adventurous back-woods men, eager to be in front of civilization, fond of change and novelty, and in high expectation of obtaining more land, than their most languine hopes had conceived. The wandering and erratic adventurer did not discover any impropriety in his migration from one part of the western country to another—he is offered by an agent of an extensive company, with high sounding powers, everything he desires—he knew not the nature of the purchase from Georgia, but was perhaps informed that there were conflicting acts of their assembly, respecting the titles to those lands. He reasons thus: the prospect before me of obtaining land and other advantages, is flattering. I am unable to ascertain to which collection of purchasers, the land may eventually belong. The Judiciary will one day perhaps determine between the contending parties, which is the legitimate exercise of legislative power in Georgia—in the mean time I will try my fortune on the Yazoo, in hopes of obtaining land from some body. Thus he reasons, and if under those impressions, he had removed himself quietly to the purchased ground, he perhaps would not have been deemed a traitor. As long as the active spirit of Americans can find room for exertion, so long will they be projecting plans for the acquirement of portions of the vast and unexplored regions possessed by the United States. This thirst for lands, will assume a thousand shapes, and will, it is feared, prevail, deeply pervade the councils of America. It will therefore become our government to watch with unceasing attention, that private interest should not under the garb of public benefit assume to itself a property intended for the equal good of all. But if government will yield to the solicitations of monopolists, and convert the citizen into the monarch, he must not assume the murderous visage of an executioner, and discharge her keenest vengeance on every adventurer who shall overleap her ideal territorial lines—she will certainly not brand with treason every effort of magnitude, nor consider every mysterious movement as a conspiracy. It may become the tottering and corrupt governments of Europe, to watch with jealous eye, every effort to remove the veil, which conceals the movements of power, and to pursue with their bitter vengeance every action tending to an enlargement of the privilege of the subject. But in America, the dark and dismal European catalogue of crimes, is diminished to a small compass—treasons, plots and conspiracies are unknown to the American—his bold and enterprising spirit may lead him into intemperance, he may outstrip the boundaries marked for his restraint. But a single warning from the Executive, brings him back. Even the dismemberment of sovereign state, is an event not uncommon—like the ripened fruit, a section of a country falls into self-government, without convulsion, without even the necessity of treason. Individuals here aim at the possession of millions of acres—their plans are gigantic, their transactions are mysterious; but who in those attempts, which often prove abortive, can discover conspiracy and treason. It is to the enterprise and labors of this monopolizing spirit, that we owe the rapid settlement of our western country. The unwieldy machine of an immense purchase in general, proves ruinous to the first undertaker, and although he has too many opportunities of oppression, in the end the project of monopoly dissolves with its own weight, and the individual settler quietly obtains a portion of the unwieldy million. This was the progress of our settlements heretofore formed; but our government has perhaps more wisely adopted the plan of gradually lopping off a portion of waste and unappropriated land, to meet the regular and increasing demand. These observations will serve to shew, that land speculations, however extended they may be, if they are unaccompanied with fraud, ought not to be viewed as treasonable projects; but it is the rightful province of government to guard against monopolies of artificial wealth or power, and to promote the fair and equal distribution of every benefit within its power. Thus on examination we shall discover, that the history of this tremendous Spanish association shrinks into nothing. It will be found to be composed of a confused and imperfect knowledge of events, which occupied the passing moment of the infancy of Kentucky; but when stripped of the mysterious juggling tricks of the actors behind the curtain of the Western World, will

be found to be a wicked attempt to destroy the reputation of some of our best citizens. Another source of wonderful, mysterious, dark and treacherous design is traced by the accusers; in the attempts of some of our citizens to obtain from the Spaniards, extensive grants of waste land in Louisiana. To those who had acquired royal domains by their mal-practices on the early adventurers to Kentucky, those attempts must appear a work of extreme supererogation; but to a man who could not so readily acquire land in Kentucky, it perhaps was not criminal, to endeavor to obtain some from the Spaniards. It is supposed that the immaculate spirit of the holy band of calumniators would not have received offence, by an overture from some of the companies that may have been formed for the purpose of obtaining a Spanish grant.

But it has so happened that the selfish and aggrandizing spirit of those who have fattened on the Surveyor's office of Fayette, has confined their views more immediately to their own circle, and the general distrust which prevailed towards them, was sufficient to exclude them from an association with others.

It will be observed that the patrons of the Western World have studiously connected the incidents which attended our endeavors to procure the navigation of the Mississippi with those arising from our struggles for a separation from Virginia. This mode of blending transactions, entirely different in their objects, occurring at different periods, and performed by different persons, is calculated to perplex and mislead.

It is well known to those who resided in Kentucky, about the year 1794, the agitation and anxiety we discovered to remove every obstacle to the free use of the western waters—we remonstrated, petitioned, and murmured loudly, on account of the privation of a privilege we thought ourselves entitled to by nature and by treaty. We were fearful that a mistaken policy in some of our sister states, was the real cause of the obstructions thrown in our way. At that highly interesting period, the citizens of the Atlantic states appeared to have the strongest sensations on the subject of the administration of the general government. They were impressed with a belief, that their well beloved Washington had yielded too implicitly to the councils of men whose designs were hostile to the happiness of the United States—they thought they perceived a growing inclination to favour invidious and aristocratical distinctions among our citizens—they were fearful that the pomp and parade, with which the enemies to our peace had environed our Father and Chief, were calculated to estrange his children from his parental regard, and they seem to foretell with a prophetic spirit, the mournful certainty, that democracy, was fast approaching its decline. Several interesting movements of government had at that period excited a considerable degree of painful anxiety.

The people of the west strongly partook of those sensations with which they perceived their eastern brethren so much agitated. Urged by our domestic sufferings, fore with our late afflicting and murderous warfare with the savages, deprived of the use of the Mississippi, abandoned as we thought by our government, and denounced by the Executive, we might have been impatient and intemperate under our accumulated sufferings. Under the pressure of this complication of evils, we betook ourselves to those much defamed and self-created democratic societies. In this mode of obtaining an expression of public sentiment, Kentucky was not singular; nor was she much surpassed by others in the warmth and animation of her addresses and remonstrances. But those associations, like others more regularly organized, committed mistakes, from false impressions, or a too eager pursuit after their favorite objects, and it is seriously believed that those democratic associations in Kentucky, were instrumental in awakening the government to a more just sense of the justice of our claims, and the extent of our sufferings.

The writer of this essay, can without a consciousness of regret or remorse, avow that his hand and heart were occupied in those efforts to obtain the free and undisturbed use of the western waters, and if it was treasonable to make known our wants and sufferings, in the warm and animated language of freemen, to a government to which

we were attached by a thousand invincible ties—he with others partook of that guilt. But as to conspiracies to dismember the Union, attempts to hazard the sovereignty of our country, and to risk its peace and happiness, he considers their development as flowing from the wretched ranklings of a wicked and deliberately malicious heart. They had no existence either in contemplation or in practice. If the exertions of the people of Kentucky, is "the misguided impetuosity of democratical licentiousness," said to be depicted by Mr. Magruder, it only serves to shew his misguided pen, and that he, as well as Wood and Street, are either negligently or perversely ignorant of the true state of those transactions.

The deliberations of these self-created assemblies, were performed in open day, accessible to every man, and in pariance of general notification—and with respect to the meeting in March 1794, the representation given by the Western World is excessively incorrect, as far as relates to Mses. Brown, Wallace and Sebastian.

If any criminality could possibly be attached to those gentlemen for their conduct on that or similar occasions, it might be shewn, that Mr. Brown was absent from Kentucky during the existence of those societies, and that Judges Wallace and Sebastian, although they assented to the leading measures pursued, that their conduct was dignified and becoming their standing in society.

If there ever was a people actuated by pure and patriotic motives, it was the citizens of Kentucky, on those occasions, and it may be asserted with confidence, that such were the motives of a majority of those whose ardour placed them in front. If a traitorous sentiment existed in the breast of any man at that period, it must have been exclusively possessed by Humphrey and his cold and calculating connections.

There is not the slightest semblance of truth, in the assertion that the democratic societies in Kentucky, endeavored to sow the seeds of licentiousness, and that they entertained a wish to dismember the Union. If it were possible for man to detach himself from a regard to his interest and happiness, the motives of the people of Kentucky might justly be said to have been pure as æther. But they were ardent, firm and peaceful in their deportment, to the government to which they were affectionately devoted—conspiracies plots and treasons were terms to them unknown and unfelt. Their love of country, their enmity to high toned and aristocratical domination, and their unequivocal attachment to the equal participation of the gifts of nature have been evinced by evidence the most convincing.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blunt's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

[CONTINUED.]

No. XVI

THE agency of Judge Wallace in the Spanish Association, solely rests on the declaration of governor Greenup published in the first number—the letter of Dr. Brooks published in the 12th number, and general report.

Governor Greenup asserted that Judge Wallace seconded a motion made by gen. Wilkinson, for a separation from Virginia, without the consent of the latter; and Doctor Brooks says that Wallace should declare "that seven years hence, the people will be convinced that he and W—n, have been in the right." This testimony, therefore, clearly demonstrates, that judge Wallace advocated a violent separation; and that he approved of the measures of Wilkinson. We may also add, that Wallace, lately, before the publication of Brown's letter to Muter, repeatedly denied the existence of the association, whose acts we are unfolding. This denial, with every impartial reader, will weigh against Wallace; for when a person denies the knowledge of what he knows, the only inference which can be drawn, is, that he is a party concerned, or his interest is somehow connected with the subject in question.

With Judge Wallace we have little or no personal acquaintance; never heard of his name until we came to Kentucky; and consequently, can be no ways exonerated either to promote or injure his character.

We merely state these circumstances and leave the citizens of Kentucky to pursue what measures they may think proper respecting him.

We had expected that the whole of the correspondence between Col. Marshall and Gen. Washington would have been produced; but, unfortunately the three following letters are all which A. K. Marshall has been able to discover among the papers of his father. In them, however, there appear sufficient facts to justify our assertions; and by comparing the dates of the letters, it is evident several others must have been written. These, most probably, are in the possession of general John Marshall, of Richmond, Virginia, as we stated in our first number.

No. I.

Kentucky, Feb. 8th, 1789.

DEAR GENERAL,

THE nature of the subject upon which I do myself the honour to address you, will, I hope, be admitted as an excuse for the trouble you will have in reading this letter.

The political situation of this Western country, appears to one to be something critical, and therefore, I have undertaken (though reluctantly) to give you a state of facts, preceding our present situation, so far as they have fallen within my knowledge.

In the spring 1787, Gen. Wilkinson went to New-Orleans with a cargo of Tobacco, &c. and was received by the Governor of that place, to give his sentiments freely in writing, respecting the political interest of Spain and the Americans of the United States inhabiting the western waters. This he did in an essay as he calls it, contained in about 15 or 20 sheets of paper:—I saw the Governor's letter to him, acknowledging the receipt of his essay, and informing him that he would lay it before the king of Spain. A copy of this essay he produced and read in our late convention, for the district; and as well as my memory (which I acknowledge is not very accurate) serve me, the substance of it is as follows:—

He urges our natural right of following the current of rivers, flowing through our country into the sea. He states the extent of our country—the richness of our soil, abounding in choice productions, proper for foreign markets, to which we have no means of conveying them, should the Mississippi be shut against us. He states the advantages Spain might derive from allowing us the free use of that river. He goes on to shew the rapid population of this country, and the eagerness with which every individual looks forward to that navigation. He states the general abhorrence with which the people of the western waters received the intelligence that Congress was about to sacrifice their dearest interest by ceding to Spain, the navigation of the Mississippi for 25 or 30 years, and represents it as a fact, that they were on the point of separating themselves totally from the union on that account. He addresses himself to their fears by a pompous display of our force, and urges that should Spain be so blind to her true interest, as to refuse us an amicable participation in the navigation of that river, and thereby force us into violent measures, Great Britain stands with her arms expanded ready to receive us, and assist our efforts for the accomplishment of that object; and quotes a conversation he had a few years ago with a member of the British House of Commons to that effect. He states the facility with which their province of Louisiana may be invaded by the united forces of the British and Americans, by means of the river Illinois, and the practicability of proceeding from thence to their province of New Mexico. Britain he says will probably aim at the possession of Louisiana and New-Orleans for herself, and leave the freedom of navigation to America: and urges pretty forcibly, the great danger the Spanish interest in North America would be from the British power, should Britain possess herself of the mouth of the Mississippi, and thereby hold the two grand portals of North America, that river and the St. Laurence; and concludes with an apology for the freedom with which he has treated the subject; and adds, that it has, (at their own particular request) been drawn from a man whose head may err, but whose heart cannot deceive.

This essay has (I am told) been laid before the court of Madrid, and as a violent separation from the U. States seems to be laid down as the ground work upon which every other consequence depends, I think

it probably has produced instruc- were entertained of his surviving tions from that court to the Spanish more than three or four days.

residents at Congress, that if the western country should declare it, self separate from the union, to avail himself of that event. I found this conjecture upon Mr. Brown's deaues the 11th Sept. and from Confidential letters from Congress dovan, the 17th ult. The verbal to his friends in this district. Some information furnished by capt. Gir of those letters I have seen—he don is, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty nation, which he had with Don Garo, he was informed that to D'Ourbil; a measure, which it is long as this country remained a part of the union, we had nothing to expect from Spain—but were we to declare ourselves separate from, and deaues were even, that Lord Lauderdale had left Paris, without effecting the object of his mission. He is authorized by the king of Spain to treat with us respecting commerce, and the navigation of the tails in our next. Mississippi.

Mr. Brown having returned from Congress, was called upon in Convention, in November last, to give such information respecting our affairs at Congress, as might be proper for us to know. He told us that he did not think himself at liberty to mention what part in private conversation between himself and Don Garo, respecting us—but this 11th Sept. 5, after detailing the much in general, he would venture to inform us; that provided we Ruff and France, from its were unanimous, every thing we mence to its conclusion, (which could with us, was within our reach, we shall have translated for to-morrow) proceeds thus:

“However, M. Ruffin, chancel- lot of the French coalitiae in Ruffia, arrived yesterday from Peterburg, and brings intelligence, that in consequence of a change of ministers, the effect of the new principles adopted by the Russian government, and the extraordinary influence which the English party has obtained over the new cabinet, the treaty of the 20th of July has not been ratified.

Thus hostilities between France and Russia, are about to resume. The conquerors at Ulm and Austerlitz, are again assembled under their standards, and approach their triumphs.—More powerful numbers, more formidable than ever, by that organization which has never been equalled, they wait with impatience the impulse of the great foul which animates them.

However, nothing can induce us to presume that a general continental war will be renewed.

In every event, the Emperor, as well as the French people, are prepared for all chances, and the armies of his Majesty will be found whenever it shall be necessary to combat for a durable and glorious peace.”

MIRANDA.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the expedition under General Miranda, to his brother in this City, dated Island of Aruba, 7 leagues west Curacao, August 3d, 1806.

We arrived here on the 16th inst. all in good health. We left Trinidad the 24th July, in company with the Lilloo fleet of war, capt. Campbell, who acts as commodore in the expedition, his majesty's brigs Exprels and Attentive, and the schooner Provost, two gun boats, carrying each a 24 pounder, and an American brig with provisions, and our own ship the Leander. The armed vessels under the Commodore were dispatched by Admiral Cochrane to assist us.—The Sunday following, about ten o'clock in the morning, we passed along close to the principal town of the Spanish island of Marguerita—we could easily distinguish the inhabitants coming out of the church to defend the town, supposing our intention was to attack.

As we passed along, the Grand-Battery of the town fired several shot at us without effect. We kept on our course until we arrived off Coche, between Marguerita and the Maine, where we came to anchor that day at 3 P. M. and remained there until the next day; we then pursued our voyage until the 1st of August, when we arrived in the Bay of La Vela de Coro, as the Spaniards call it, is situated in the E. part of the Bay of that name. We came to anchor on the west side of the bay, owing to a mistake of the Pilot, in the night, seven or eight miles to leeward of the city. We attempted to depart at day light next morning without success, owing to a strong head wind and a heavy sea; our disappointment gave the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying away the public and private treasure, which was effectually done. The morning after, we landed to the number of 150 including marines, and sailors, and although the town was defended by 15 pieces of artillery, 400 infantry and some canons, had experienced a relapse, and was so unwell that little hopes valy, we drove the enemy from

post to post, and in half an hour the ward station, at Barbadoes, and an city was ours and the Columbian other to Admiral Dacres on the Flag hoisted at the principal battery; leeward station at Jamaica, to in- we had only one man wounded, the form them of our proceedings, and Spanish troops were panic struck I believe to obtain some troops, the and fired at random. The ardor general having previously heard, as and briskness of the attack quite as I learned, that the Duke of Kent tonished the Dons; we took 20 of had arrived with 10,000 troops at the Indians prisoners, armed with bows and arrows. Our troops had been all the day before cooped up in the boat, trying to land, and were so fatigued that they could not overtake the enemy, the most of whom took the road to Coro, 12 miles S. W. of La Vela. We spent the day in debarking more troops and reconnoitering the different roads and environs of the city, and in posting outposts. About midnight we marched for Coro, with two pieces of light artillery and about two hundred and fifty troops, including sailors and marines. General Miranda hoped to surprize the enemy at break of day before the King's treasure could be removed, but he was disappointed, for he found an empty city, the inhabitants fled to the mountains with their valables, a few old men and women, some negroes and children, and a few tables and chairs only remained. Coro is one of the earliest built cities of Spanish America; it is regularly laid out and well built, every house is almost cannon proof; they are generally built of stone, which they cover with a white plaiter and the roofs are generally of strong heavy tiles; the city is about four miles in circumference. There is a large cathedral in the centre square of the city, superbly ornamented within with gold, it has a number of altars around it, within and over every altar is a niche containing in colored wax, either Jesus Christ, the Virgin, or some of the Saints. There are several other public buildings for the Religious, among them is an elegant and extensive Convent of Franciscan Friars; it was built by one of the Queens of Spain and presented to those Friars; it is called the convent of St. Francis; it has fifteen altars magnificently inlaid with gold, and the vaulted roofs over the altars seem to be paved with golden shells; all the Friars except two, abandoned their convent—one of them seemed to be deprived of reason, for he took the liberty of flogging himself severely every morning. What I am about to mention would have been related more regularly in a former part of this letter, but I have too little time to think of order and so I will say what occurs as it comes in and out of my memory.

We entered Coro so early in the morning, that we could not distinguish friend from enemy, and here a melancholy scene took place: When the advanced guard, which I followed closely with the leading piece of the artillery, arrived in the centre square, they advanced to the prison, which they supposed was a fortified citadel, or something like it, one of the soldiers imprudently fired at a man at the prison door, whom he took to be one of the enemy, he proved to be one of our men, he was shot dead on the spot; at this moment the prisoners clanking their chains, cried out through the crates of the prison, “Vive Miranda,” when the guard without the prison fired a feu de joie; at this time, still dark, the infantry was drawn up on the side of the square opposite to the prison and close in front of the cathedral, the artillery in front of the infantry in the centre of the square; and while we were unharassing the mules from the pieces and preparing to fire upon the prison when ordered, the infantry behind us hearing the feu de joie of the advanced guard, believed the place was defended, and without waiting for orders commenced a heavy fire; as they knew not what, they wounded their commanding officer Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkland, they put two musket balls into him, one of which came out at the arm; he is in a fair way of recovery.—They wounded two men at my gun, one close to my right side, and the other as close on my left. I had the good fortune to remain unhurt amidst a shower of balls that whistled about my ears for some minutes.

After remaining four or five days at Coro, endeavoring in vain to persuade the inhabitants to return to the city, we returned to La Vela, where we waited some days for news from our friends in the interior; not receiving any, and most of the ships being in want of water, we at Cadiz, to bring out troops for embarkation and came here to supply our defence, but I give no credit to ourselves. In the mean time Gen. this news. Spain in Europe is even Miranda dispatched two vessels, one worse than Spain in America, they to Admiral Cochrane on the wind-

soldiers, all is a labyrinth of miseries. We never see a vessel arrive from home, no, not even a little one.

Another Letter.

“Miranda with his expedition has arrived on the coast of Coro, and taken post on the elevation called the Vela.

The garrison composed of 320 men retired on his approach to the heights above the town, to wait for a reinforcement from Marycabo, which has probably now joined.

“The Captain-General, with a numerous retinue of custom-house officers, priests, surgeons, barbers, apothecaries, and all the armed force of every description, marched on the 12th to form a camp at Valencia or San Carlos, whence reinforcements can be sent to any place attacked.

Another Letter.

“That damned fellow Miranda of whose peregrinations and detestable designs you gave me a detail, will set us all mad, and leave us by the expence he puts us to, without a sixpence to oblige us. He has positively arrived at the Vela of Coro, and taken post; the garrison having retired on his approach without making opposition.

“In consequence of this intelligence the Captain-General, accompanied by a motley retinue, has marched with all the armed force that could be collected to encamp at Valencia and San Carlos, and there awaits events.—Every thing necessary for an army in the field has been forwarded, and we are in hopes the success of the expedition will be favourable unless he be supported by the English, for then a good capitulation would be the most adviseable mode of arrangement we could adopt. We have numerous population, it is true, but the country has been long disarmed for political reasons. Indeed the truth is, we can only confide in the queen's regiment, now reduced to 180 men, which with the invalid militia remains for the protection of Crumbe and the capital, under the command of the Patquin Martion. Such is the situation Miranda has placed us in. God grant us a happy ridance of him.”

SWANTAVERN.

JOHN JONES,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a

SIGN OF THE SWAN,

in that large house lately occupied by Doctor Taylor in Cynthiana, where he is supplied with the best of liquors, and provisions, his stable is furnished with forage, and an attentive officer, his beds will be well attended to, and from the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

6m Cynthiana 12th Nov. 1806.

LOOK HERE!

I ACQUAINT the public that all persons be aware that they deal not for two bonds or notes, on me to Jesse Ferguson, the one for property, and the other for cash; as I will not pay a cent toward satisfying them, until a fraud that appears in his contract with me be taken away, and I be made safe in paying.

GIDEON SMITH. November 13, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE, at the farm of William Stamps, about three miles West of Paris in Bourbon county, a flock of Horses, Cattle & Sheep, also five or six good Feather Beds. All of which are to be sold to the highest bidder, for twelve months credit (deferring one bid.) Bond and approved security will be required. The sale to commence the fourth Saturday in November, at ten o'clock.

ALL persons are hereby warned from taking an affright on a Bond given by me to Patrick Ruth of Fayette county, for five barrels of whiskey, one of which was payable on demand, the remainder on the first of March next;—the bond was dated about the 29th October last; as I am determined not to pay the said bond to any person except the said Ruth, nor unless compelled by law.

Christian Titzer. November 10, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Monday the 3d inst. between Capt. William Allen's and Lexington,

A SMALL BAND-BOX, containing some Lace, a Finger Ring, and a pair of Ear Rings, all with sets. Whoever may have found the above articles, and will deliver them to John W. Hunt or the Editor of this paper, shall receive the above Reward.

November 10, 1806.

TAKEN UP by James Owens, Jeff

famine county, a

Dark gray mare colt, two years old, about fourteen hands high, some white in its forehead, no brands perceptible—appraised to 20 dollars. Borne before me this 28th day of August, 1806.

PETER HIGBEE.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

A REFLECTION.

I heard the injur'd Maid complain,
Of man's seducing wiles;
And pity only sooth'd her strain,
And tears o'erflow'd her smiles.

saw the mourning Bride in tears,
Bend o'er her lover's tomb;
Her life was mis'ry's blighted years;
And death her early doom.

I saw bright genius' favor'd son,
In tatter'd garb, and poor;
And he was ne'er by affluence won—
He perish'd at the door.

Their path was virtue's righteous way,
Their lives were fill'd with care;
And yet I see the rich, the gay,
Secure in vice appear.

But sure, if virtue mourns a while,
In this dark vale below;
She'll flourish when the wicked's smile,
Is lost in endless woe.

AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE.

An honest shool-master near town,
having a wife whom he loved affectionately, was so unfortunate as to perceive that he conceived a tendre for a smart young fellow whom he engaged as usher. The poor man was rendered so miserable by the perfidy & ingratitude of his rib, that he determined to destroy himself. This resolution, after some preparatory reproaches, he communicated to his wife, declaring that he would that moment tuck himself up with his neck-cloth. To this the afflicted lady replied, "Alas! my dear, consider that neck-cloth is very old, and can never sustain your weight. Do stop a moment, my love, till I reach your new estate." *London paper.*

THE following portrait of American enterprise on the ocean, was drawn by EDMUND BURKE, in a speech delivered in the house of Commons two and thirty years since. "As to the wealth which the colonies have drawn from the sea by their fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought their acquisitions of value, for they seemed even to excite your envy; and yet the spirit by which that enterprising employment has been exercised, ought rather in my opinion, to have raised your esteem and admiration. And pray, Sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pafs by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the New-England people have of late carried on the whale-fishery. Whilst we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay and Davis's Straits, whilst we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. Falkland Island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and refining place of their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them, than the accumulated winter of both poles. We know that while some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed with their fisheries. No climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried their most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pursued by this recent people; a people who are still in the grapple, and not yet hardened into manhood."

Monday, November 3d, 1806.

THE Trustees of the town of Lexington met and adopted the following Ordinance, viz: Be it ordained that no Hucklester shall be permitted to purchase in Market during Market hours, any article whatever, which such Hucklester is known usually to sell or expose to sale, under the penalty of Ten Dollars for each offence, to be recovered and appropriated as other fines are, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette three weeks successively.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm.

A Copy Att.

JOHN WATKINS, Clerk

SEMPER REFUGET.

NOW PUBLISHING

BY

BELCHER & ARMSTRONG,

No. 70, State-Street....Boston, (Mass.)

THE EMERALD,

A LITERARY PAPER,

WILL be issued every Saturday, consisting of twelve octavo pages, printed on a fine paper with a new type.

PRICE \$3 PER ANNUM.... PAYABLE

ONE IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions for the Emerald will be received at this office, where a specimen of it may be seen.

BILLS OF LADING
For sale at this office.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN.

D R U G G I S T,

No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second

streets, Philadelphia,

H AS received of late arrivals, a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst

which are

700 lbs. Camphor

2000 lbs. Peru bark

4000 bottles fresh Cas-

tor oil

6700 Canella Alba

50 doz. trusses

20 casks Glauber salts

100 lbs. opium

2500 lbs. Gentian root

2000 lbs. cream Tartar

with every article in the Drug line. Country

merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will be

supplied on liberal terms at a long credit.

Any orders from his friends in the Western

Country will be received with gratitude and ex-

ecuted with punctuality and dispatch.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of

the advantages arising from having our wool

prepared on the Carding machine about to be

erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg

leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout

the country, as being of very great utility in the

preparation of our wool—must request those

of our customers, that have been in the habit of

breaking their wool for hats, to decline it

and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.

John Lowry.

G. Adams jr.

John Adams.

Joriah Brady.

Sourbray & Montgomery.

William Smith.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully

informs the publick, that he has lately

opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in

Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the

SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is com-

modious, the stable extensive, and both are

furnished with every thing necessary for the

accommodation of travlers and others, who

may think proper to favor him with a call. He

is provided with a large and convenient WARE

HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if

not superior to any in the place. He will also

make SALES upon COMMISSION, for

those who may have any thing to transact in

that way, which will be done, together with the

charges for storage, upon the most reduced

terms. He flatters himself, that from the ex-

perience he has had in mercantile transactions,

attention to business, and a desire to be useful,

to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50 !!

NEW-YORK

STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other

purposes,

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday

in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be

drawn each day until the whole is con-

cluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is univer-

sally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet

offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars;

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight

dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per

cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for

one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars. Notwith-

standing the great number of Capital prizes in

this lottery, there are less than two blanks to

prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNE LOTTERY FICES,

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York,

At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of Octo-

ber, when they will advance to 7, and continue

advancing as the drawing approaches. By

enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R.

WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctu-

ally returned by post, ~~at~~ ^{to} ~~any~~ amount, and the

earliest advice sent to adventurers of their suc-

cess. The public are requested to remark,

that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries

is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be

subject to error. The time of drawing, and

payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed

by the State Legislature. Schemes at large

enclosed with Tickets. The many Capital

Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries,

(lists of which will be enclosed) it is pre-

sumed, will be an additional incitement to dis-

tant adventures to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1806.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber,

on the 1st of September last,

THOMAS HARDESTY,

an apprentice to the Saddlery busines;

between nineteen and twenty years old,

five feet nine or ten inches high, strong

made, fair complexion and hair, blue

eyes, full faced rough with pimples,

somewhat very disagreeable in his coun-

tenance, impudent and forward in talk,

had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, &

black corduroy overalls; his other clo-

thing not known, as he sometimes traded

them. The above reward will be

given for securing him in any jail in the

United States, and giving me informa-

tion thereof, or ten dollars for delivering

him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.

BENJN. STOUT.

DANIEL BRINER.

TOBACCONIST.

LATELY from Philadelphia, has

commenced busines in Major Morri-